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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Elbridge Franklin and wife to Lewis Franklin, pt of $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 33, North Star 500
Edwin Devereaux and wife of Willice Bowers and wife, pt of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 35, Pine River 150
Bert Hayes and wife to Edwin W. Devereaux and wife, its 10 and 11, Woodward's add to Alma, and pt sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 35, Pine River 500
Geo H Carl and wife et al to Zato P Wood, pt of it 16, Alma 800
Zato P Wood and wife to Geo H Carl and wife pt of blk 16 Alma 350
Geo W Lehner and wife to Ed I E Drummond, pt of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 1, Washington 800
Mary E Vredenburg to Ira F House, lots 3 and 4, Sutton's add Bannister 250
Regents U. of M. Michigan to James Schnepf, w $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 9, Seville 400
Wm P West to Frank E Ballard, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 5, Hamilton 800
Isaac Hewitt and wife to Jesse B Harlow and wife, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 33, North Shade 1900
Jesse B Harlow and wife of Isaac Hewitt, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n $\frac{1}{2}$, sec 21, North Shade 1600
Mary Cobb and husband to Jas M Carver and wife, its 5, 6 and 7, blk 5, Sickles 425
Jno W Chambers to Geo H Lindsey, pt of n $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 2, North Shade 530
Clem Naidrett and wife to Wm White, its 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk 15, Middleton 900
Benj McNich to Thos B Greaser and wife pt nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 8, Fulton 400
Lewis Smith and wife to Ira Heminger and wife, it 12, blk 13, E. W. Smith's add. and pt blk 1, L. C. Knapp's add St. Louis 450
David E Harrison and wife to Lewis Smith and wife, same description as the one above 150
Geo W Hazlett to Philander B Killam, lot 38, Pompei 150
Wm Parker Merrill and wife to Jas S Deruina, w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 1, Arcada 2100
Daisy Wright to Thos Grover and wife it 2, blk 5, Cohoon's add Alma 1850
Thos Grover and wife to Daisy Wright, its 1 and 4 M. Ely's add Alma 3000
Herbert M Towner and wife to Amassa J Otto, its 10, 11 and 12, blk 15, Middleton 800
William H Riggs and wife to Robert Lewis, pt it 108, div G Supervisors Plat, Itasca 1000
Robert Lewis to William H. Riggs and wife, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 11, Newark 1500
George Sheldon and wife to George J Sandall, pt s $\frac{1}{2}$ of n $\frac{1}{2}$, sec 35, Seville 400
Elmie M. Epler to Henry W. Sandall, its 7 and 8, blk 23, Alma 3150

LIQUOR INTERESTS ORGANIZE.

The associated press sends out from Chicago under date of March 13th, the following:

"The Liberty League, organized and backed by the liquor interest, is ready to make a desperate effort to annihilate the Anti-Saloon League, and to turn back the prohibition wave sweeping over the south."

"Announcement is made today for the completion of the organization of the league and the claim is made that since October a general body has been organized in every state in the union. Its membership in Illinois is said to include 200,000 men. The headquarters are in Chicago."

"The body is secret and the names of its officers are guarded with great care. The states are organized by local lodges or chapters in which the membership is oath-bound as to policies and methods of procedure."

"It is the purpose of the Illinois league to hold a state convention in June of July, pass upon candidates for state offices and for the legislature, prior to the direct primaries of August 28th. Candidates will meet with favor in direct proportion as they favor the platform of the league."

"The league's platform, it is declared, will resort to no subterfuge in stating its policies. It is in the open, it is declared, to fight prohibition in state and nation and if the plans are carried out it will take a strong part in the presidential canvas."

If the liquor interests had run their business in a legal manner, kept out of politics and minded their own business, their condition today would have been vastly more secure than it is. They have not only been law breakers in many instances, but have tried to control the elections and make laws for themselves. The American people are begining to resent such action and are gradually driving the saloons out. The more intelligent liquor dealers are beginning to recognize this fact. In many cities they are calling loud for observance of the law, lest they be put out of business entirely. The temperance forces, however, will find this true. The liquor dealers will be organized and working all the time; reform movements usually take a violent turn for a time and then subside until the saloon gets into action again. Thorough organization and continued interest is the only method, under present laws, that will eliminate the saloon and keep it out. It is as necessary after a local option victory is won as it is in the winning of the victory. Eternal vigilance is the price of all good things.—St. Johns Republican.

PROBATE COURT

Tuesday, March 24th, a petition was filed for the appointment of a guardian for the person and estate of James Harlow, incompetent. Hearing set for April 9th.

Tuesday March 24th, was the hearing on the petition for the appointment of an administrator in the estate of Roseannah Bigelow, deceased. Eugene Bigelow was appointed administrator. Wednesday, March 25th, Elmer N. Post was appointed special administrator of the estate of Annie Lanshaw, deceased.

On the same day Amelia Hoover, insane, was examined by Drs. Edgar A. Bagley and I. N. Brainerd and committed to the Northern Michigan asylum.

Monday, March 30th, Ida Mills was appointed guardian of the person and estate of Don E. Hayes, minor.

On the same day John E. Schick was appointed guardian of the person and estate of Delta Schick, minor.

The Fall of the Oak.

With front majestic o'er his fellows lifted,
Three hundred years he watched the dawn come in,
Turn its long lances on the night mists drifted,
And slope by slope the world to daylight win.

The gaunt gray figure at his vitals striking
Seems but an infant to the ancient tree
Whose youth looked down on grandsons of the Viking
And rough newcomers from an unknown sea.

He saw Winona's wigwags careless cluster
Where now the cornshocks camp in ordered files,
And heard low thunders of the bison's muster
Where clouds of sheep now flock the fertile miles.

Much, much has passed him down the ages ranging,
Old names of men, old towns and states and wars—
The fields, the ways, the very earth went changing—
He only stood—he and the steadfast stars.

And now, alas! low, low behind him wheeling,
Sinks the red sun he shall not see go down,
And his own crest, in strongest ruin reeling,
Drops not the slower for its long renown.

The winds look on in silent grief attending,
The winds no mourning make around his stern—
Too weak their wailing for a giant's ending—
The oak's own downfall is his requiem.

And now begins his great heart strings are breaking;
His branches tremble; now his mighty head;
He stoops, and then the hillside round him shaking,
With whirlwind roar falls crashing prone and dead.

And watched afar by many a frowning column
The woodman homeward moves while shadows run,
"Woodman, spare that tree!"
We sang it long ago;
But just the same the woodman came
And laid the giants low.

We turned them into tables,
We chopped them into pegs,
And things unique in styles antique,
With queer, unsteady legs.

We swept them from the hillside
And from the mountain stream,
And lest the ax our arms might tax
We sawed them up by steam;
And even art got busy
With geometric marks;
To ease the nerves that shrank from curves
They cleared them from the parks.

Across a sterile plaza
The winter wind blows free;
On summer days the sun's hot rays
Beat fierce as fierce can be;
Ah, "Spare that tree!"—the echo
Falls on the desert air.
But such is fate. 'Tis all too late,
There are no trees to spare.

Trees.

—Washington Star.

A TRUE STORY.

"Reforestation is conceded to be the proper thing, but the trouble is that the people of the several counties in which it is proposed to experiment want the experiment tried on the other fellow. They want every foot of land in their county available for cultivation. They can hardly be blamed for this."

And having read this expression of opinion, read this story from the Detroit Free Press, of results which follow the "settling" of some parts of this state.

"Bay City, Mich., March 4—Chief Deputy Game Warden Hoyt of Grand Haven and State Deputy Trudell of this city have returned from an extended trip through the sparsely settled districts of the northern counties of the Lower Peninsula, including the vast 'pine barrens' and lonely stretches along the Huron shore. The deputies were out after the numerous deer hunters who kill deer the year round regardless of the game laws and the stories of some of their experiences put the violation of game laws in a new light."

"In one instance the deputies found a settler, named Martin, living on the Lake Huron shore, twenty-two miles from Rogers City, Presque Isle county, the nearest town, in the most abject poverty. They were informed that he had killed three deer since the closing of the season, and upon arrival at his home after a long drive found that he had set out on foot for lumber camps forty and fifty miles away looking for work."

"Martin's wife met the deputies at the door. She was barefooted and emaciated. She admitted readily that her husband had shot three deer and said both knew it was in violation of the law, 'but,' she added, 'come in and see for yourself that we had to do it.'"

"The deputies found nine children, the oldest 14 years old, huddled about a stove. There was not a pair of shoes in the house nor did any of the children have anything guilty of being called stockings. For food for the entire family the woman had one quart of flour in the house. None of the children had been outdoors all winter, she said, and when she went out she had on one man's shoe and one man's boot, both the better of a pair of each that had been saved after the other had become useless."

"The deputies fished out a dollar apiece and left without saying anything further about prosecution, the three deer being all the meat the family had had during the winter."

"Deputy Trudell says that similar conditions are common. The sufferers are settlers who arrive without any means and take up cheap lands in the hope of earning a livelihood. Large families are the rule. They found numerous cases of deer shooting out of season where it was a case of hunt or starve."

Apparently it must be repeated again and again that the Michigan Forestry Association wishes to secure the reforestation of those lands alone which are not capable of bearing farm crops and which if devoted to crop raising will bring only misery and penury to their owners. From "The State Review," 1906.

A WARNING.

"If the people of Michigan do not get busy pretty soon in the way of reforestation and proper safeguarding of the timber now standing, half the retail lumber trade of Michigan will be cut off within twenty years," said Prof. Filibert Roth, professor of forestry at the University of Michigan. "This statement is easily backed by facts. You can take for example the city of Grand Rapids, which became the Furniture City through being the center of a great oak tract. Now the lumber used in Grand Rapids desks and tables is shipped from points 600 miles or more away, at a cost of \$250 a carload. Our pine industry is rapidly getting to the same stage."

"I would not ask to have the oak tracts reforested, as the soil is profitably utilized for farming. The immense pine lands of the north, which are being denuded by the lumberman's axe and carelessly started fires, present a different proposition, as the soil is useless, except for huckleberries."

The preservation of the forest industry in these counties means millions of dollars to the business of the State.

"I have been told that a lumber famine was threatened. The lumber famine is here. I know a man who is losing \$100 per year by stacking his crops out of doors because he can not afford the lumber at present prices for a barn. I know that the city of Detroit would have 500 more houses now if it were not for the price of lumber. The movement for preserving and renewing the forests should have started thirty years ago."—Detroit Tribune.

TWO TREES BRING \$350.

A year ago a Johnson county (Ind.) farmer sold two black walnut trees for \$350. They were the last of a grove of hundreds which he had cut down from time to time for firewood, fence rails and the like. At the lowest estimate the grove would be worth to-day \$25,000, or three times as much as his entire farm. Some farmers now have here and there in their rail fences a walnut rail representing a tree which, if left standing, would be worth more than the field the fence encloses.

The same thing is true, but in a less degree, of the oak timber that has become so popular in recent years for making furniture, for the inside finish of houses and for making hardwood floors. Twenty-five years ago there were thousands of acres of land covered with this growth. It was ruthlessly cut down, piled into great heaps and burned. To-day an average oak tree, relatively free from knots, is worth to the farmer from \$50 to \$65.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Yale University, Forest School, New Haven, Conn.—A two-years' graduate course, leading to the degree of Master of Forestry. Under the direction of the officers of the Yale Forest School, a two-months' summer course, July and August, is conducted at Milford, Pike County, Pa. Prof. Henry S. Graves, Director.

Biltmore Forest School, Biltmore, N. C.—Course covers entire year; daily lectures in all branches of applied forestry, elements of botany, mathematics, geology, law, and political economy; practical work, especially lumbering operations, on the domain of the Biltmore estate; forest investigations. Dr. C. A. Schenck, Director.

University of Michigan, Forest School, part of the general Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Ann Arbor, Mich.—A two-years' course leading to the degree of Master of Science in Forestry. Filibert Roth, Professor of Forestry.

Harvard University, Forest School, Cambridge, Mass. A four-years' undergraduate course, in connection with the Lawrence Scientific School. R. T. Fisher, in charge of curriculum.

Pennsylvania State College, Forest School, State College, Pa.—A four-years' undergraduate course, in connection with the State Department of Agriculture.

Courses in forestry are now given at the University of Maine, Orono, Me., Gordon E. Tower, in charge; the Michigan State Agricultural College, Agricultural College, Mich. J. Fred Baker, in charge; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, H. P. Baker, in charge; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., Frank G. Miller, in charge; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., George L. Clothier, in charge; University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Alfred Akerman, in charge; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., Wm. C. Sturgis, dean; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Prof. John M. Coulter, in charge; University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, Minn., Prof. Samuel B. Green, in charge; Berea College, Berea, Ky., W. L. Flanery, in charge; North Dakota School of Forestry, Bismarck, N. Dak., J. Allen Kemp, president.

A course of lectures is given annually at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, Amherst, by Frank Wm. Rane, State Forester of Massachusetts; at the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, by Fred W. Besley, State Forester of Maryland; at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, by Edward M. Griffith, State Forester of Wisconsin; and at the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, by Hugh P. Baker, Professor of Forestry at the Iowa State College.

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My patrons know that my guaranty is good and when I say that I guarantee Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Pile Cure to cure any case of piles, you may know that it will do it. If it fails to satisfy you, I will pay you back the purchase price.

CHAS RHODES

That looking rough continues
Because your system is exhausted and
your power of assimilation weakened.
Take **Scott's Emulsion**.
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains **Cod Liver Oil** in a form so
prepared that it is easily assimilated and easy to digest.

A LUMBERMAN'S VIEW.

W. B. MERSHON, Saginaw, Mich.

"White pine lumber is selling like hot cakes. The wholesaler sells it ahead faster than the saw can make it and at constantly increasing prices. What the end will be or where the stoppage will come in is all guesswork. The distributor, however, has got to get more for his common lumber or else he is going to be veritably 'up a stump.' Our distributing trade is good in volume and we think there is a better tendency to uniform and harder prices. We find there is a great call for articles manufactured out of white pine, for white pine is the only wood that has yet been found to answer certain special purposes. It is this that we cater to, and of course do not have the competition we would have if we were selling white pine in a general sense and in competition with other woods."

"We are turning out about 12,000 window frames a month. These do not necessarily have to be all white pine. We are selling the cut stuff, already worked to the sizes for assembling of the Mershon & Morley portable houses and it is a good volume of business. Then there are hundreds of things that we make in our box factory and cutting mill and the door factory, where a short time ago we made nothing but straight ordinary packing boxes or doors. The same machinery has been utilized with slight additions for this finer special manipulation of the product. But we notice many changes. A while ago it was hard work to get good white pine level siding; to-day it is hard work to sell it. They have found something at less cost that will do as well."

"I have just returned from the last fishing trip of the season. I was up on the northeastern part of the lower peninsula and I could not help but comment to the gentlemen with me on the fearful waste of the forests. It seems cruel to see devastation of these wild woodlands. The forest waste has been and is to-day tremendous. In one place we would find the ground covered with the blackened and decaying trunks of these monarchs of the forest, where a windstorm had blown them down and forest fire had taken hold and the ruin was complete."

"In other places we saw the remnants of railway after railway where forest fires had burned the logs after they had been cut and rolled up to await the logging road to carry them to the mill."

"All of these things are familiar to the lumberman, but I had thought that the small growth of Jack pine and scattering Norway that had stood so long on the banks of this trout stream would be allowed to remain undisturbed and unmolested and add to the beauty of the winding stream. But I was deceived this time, for two or three little portable mills were running, or are being erected, camps were being built among this small stuff and the trout stream, instead of being undisturbed as I had fancied it would be after the logging days were over, was again awakened to the activity of lumbering. Jack pine no larger than four inches in diameter, tamarack no larger than a man's leg cut in lengths all the way from a fence post up to a 24-foot saw log, cedar in all shapes and sizes, dwarf Norway spruce and other remaining forest growths were being slaughtered close to the ground, and the last ruin soon to be completed and the young growth that was struggling for existence—for thousands and thousands of white pine and Norway pine could be counted—was again destined to be wiped off the face of the earth by fire, for these heaps of tree tops, scattered around, will cause, sooner or later, forest conflagration."

"If the State would take charge of all these cutover lands that are not good for agricultural purposes (and a large percentage of them are not good for the farmers), protect them from fire, patrol them and protect the young forest growth, probably you and I would not see them marketable timber lands, but we would live to see the beautiful green forests and our children's children would know them as commercial forests that could be perpetually maintained. An individual can not well do this, for should he attempt to keep a piece of timber land unmolested he will be taxed to death for so doing. Make our tax laws so they encourage the growth of trees, not the destruction of them, and let the government take over the large tracts and again we will have forests."—From American Lumberman.

SEES EARTH DRYING UP.

Berlin, Nov. 30—Professor Hennig, one of the most brilliant of the German geologists, makes some terrifying predictions for the American continent where, owing to its being denuded of forests, he maintains that the earth is rapidly drying up. He draws his conclusions not only from such phenomena as the receding of glaciers, but from the carefully conducted experiments on springs and rivers in various parts of the world. Hennig says: "In nearly every country of Europe the supply of spring water and generally of subterranean moisture is rapidly decreasing. Our grand-children will begin to feel the want of spring water in many places where now there is an abundant supply. One of the main reasons why hitherto the earth has retained its moisture has been that extensive forests covered its surface. But every year shows a startling diminution of forest area and hardly anything is being done for reforestation."

"The United States is a horrible example. There, tracts as big as European states, will be arid to all eternity, which might have been preserved for culture by wise economy of the forests. Countries which play fast and loose with their forests are simply hastening their downfall."

Professor Hennig also draws attention to the encroachments of sand and drought on so many regions in Asia, Africa, Australia and America. "Once you have a huge sand tract of alkali—a tract like the Sahara or the Gobi Desert or the plains of the western states of America at your door, you can not drive it back," he says. "Such tracts are bound to conquer in the end. Their advance is as certain as the advance of death and as disastrous."—Chicago Record-Herald, 1907.

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